

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2036.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$350 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 1st September, 1888. [10]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS a per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager,

HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq.

J. S. MOSE, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

L. POSENKEE, Esq.

J. F. HOLLOWAY, Esq.

I. A. SKIRL, Esq.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT AT

the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1888. [10]

## To be Let.

### TO LET,

### IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

BUNGALOW, NO. 35, Pokfulam Road and Third Street.

OFFICES and SHOPS in BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Queen's Road.

"ROCKYDA" GAP, THE PEAK.

Apply to BELLIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1888. [10]

TO LET:

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, from the 1st August.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1888. [10]

## Estimations.

# GREAT CHEAP SALE. ROSE & CO.'S STOCK.

NOW PROCEEDING  
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 19th September, 1888. [10]

## W. BREWER

IS the only maker of INDIA RUBBER STAMPS and can execute orders in one day, for any description of Stamps with the exception of Facsimile Stamps which necessitates two days labour.

Prices cheaper than Ivory Stamps and the impressions much clearer.

Agent for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES a stock of which just received.

DEMON TENNIS BATS all weights.

PRESSES.

NEW PHOTOS of the PEAK and Peak Tramway and new Photos of Victoria.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL  
Hongkong, 18th September, 1888. [10]

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF

### CRICKETING GOODS:

BATS, BALLS, STUMPS, LEG-GUARDS, &c.

CAPS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, SHOES, and SCORING BOOKS.

### TENNIS GOODS:

BATS and BALLS from Various Makers.

NETS, POLES, COURT MARKERS, &c.

TENNIS SHOES.

BATS RE-STRUNG.

LAWN MOWERS.

BILLIARD TABLES, CUES, BALLS, RESTS, &c.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1888. [10]

## ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

### N E W   G O O D S .

TALL SILK HATS.  
Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.  
Ulster Tweeds.  
Drab Felt Hats.  
Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.  
Terai and other Soft Felts.  
Tweed Hats and Caps in New Shapes.  
Straw Hats and Pith Hats.  
Silk Umbrellas from 3s each, over 10s to choose from.  
A large assortment of Walking Sticks.  
Waterproof Coats, Leggings & Chair Aprons.  
Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

ROBT. LANG & CO.  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [10]

## KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

### STANDARD AND USEFUL BOOKS AT 50 CENTS EACH.

BOOK of Ready-made Speeches.

Modern Etiquette in Public and Private.

Modern Hoyle, or how to play Whist, Poker, Euchre, Nap, Chess, Draughts, &c.

The Best of Everything, by Author of Enquiry Within.

Art of Ventriloquism.

Familiar Latin Quotations and Proverbs.

Do. French do. do.

Do. English do. do.

Warne's English Cookery.

Rejected Addresses, by Horace & James Smith.

Dr. Johnson's History of Rasselas.

The Shilling Peerage, 1888.

Do. Baronetage, 1888.

Secretary's Assistant & Correspondent's Guide.

ART HAND BOOKS

Art of Marine Painting in Oil Colours.

Hand Book on Preservation of Pictures.

Comparative Anatomy as applied to the purpose of the Artist.

Art of Wood Engraving.

Half Hour Lectures in Drawing and Painting.

Art of Sketching from Nature.

Art of Landscape Painting in Water Colours.

System of Water Colour Painting.

Hintson Sketching in Water Colour from Nature.

Drawing Models and their Uses.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1888. [10]

EX. S. "DARDANUS."

Stop Cocks, Beer Cocks, Wine Cocks, Corkscrews, Champagne Taps, &c. &c.

Frying Pans, Waffle Iron, and Kitchen requisites.

W. POWELL & CO.  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1888. [10]

EMPIRE BREWERY,  
SHANGHAI.

"EMPIRE" LIGHT PALE ALE.

"EMPIRE" EXTRA STOUT ... BOTTLES  
P. R. I. C. E. S.

Alc. Plts. 2.30 " 10.00 " 4 " "

Stout, Pints 1.30 " 10.25 " 8 " "

Quarts 2.40 " 9.50 " 4 " "

W. G. HUMPHREY & CO.,  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [10]

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,  
MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES  
No. 6, Queen's Road Central. [10]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,  
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's

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Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [

**Intimations.**

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

OUR NEW SEASON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS  
ARE NOW READY.  
Flower Parcels of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00  
Vegetable " of 45 " " 7.53  
Single Packets at list prices.

SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.

In Packets of six or more named varieties,  
viz:-

CLOVE PINKS—PANSIES—PHLOX—  
HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA  
and PETUNIA.

MIGNONETTE MACHEL  
(The New Variety).

Priced Catalogue on application.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

**DEATHS.**

At No. 2, St. Francis Street, Hongkong, on the 19th instant, BRATRICE ANNETTE DES BOIS, aged 28.

At Chosen, on the 8th September, HANNAH LOUISA ALICE, the beloved wife of Rev. William A. Wills, English Baptist Mission, North-China, of cholera, aged 30.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 11th September, 1888, WOLFGANG W. HAFFNER, I.M. Customs, Ningpo, aged 28 years.

**MARRIAGE.**

At Shanghai, on the 12th September, 1888, at Trinity Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., GEORGE DAVID SCOTT, of Hongkong, eldest son of George Gordon Scott, of Greenwich, and grandson of the late Admiral Scott, of Banff, to MARIANNE SUSANNAH (MINNIE), eldest daughter of John Bradfield, of Shanghai, China.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888

**TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter.)

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 18th.

The Emperor of Austria has publicly rebuked the Croatian Bishop for sending a telegram to the Russian clergy invoking blessings upon Russia's world-wide mission, and the Russian press is indignant therewith.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

A NEW Spanish Opera-bouffe Company is expected to arrive in Manila about the 25th inst. comprising three ladies and three gentlemen. The Comercio anticipates their amalgamation with the Carvalho troupe at present in Manila.

By a decree published in the *Peiping Gazette* of the 3rd September the date of the celebration of the Emperor's marriage is fixed for the 26th of next February. The formal betrothal will take place on the 4th December and the final arrangements will be settled on the 5th January.

AN instrument called the osteotome has been invented as an improvement over the tedious and clumsy surgical methods of cutting through bone by means of saws and chisels. It is practically a circular saw revolved at very high speed by an electric motor. An ingeniously devised shield, which passes around the bone to be operated upon, protects the surrounding flesh from injury.

THE Chinese corvette *Kwang-Kap*, lying in harbour, hoisted a yellow flag of unusual dimensions to her mainmast this morning, with large Chinese characters on it, the purport of which we understand to be "Glory to the Queen of Heaven." It will be remembered that this is a gala day with the Chinese, denominated the "Moon Cake Festival."

THE curious discovery is reported from France that good old wine is differently affected by bottles of different manufacture. It is said that wines kept in so-called Rouen bottles improve, while many other bottles seem to impart the harsh flavor of new wine. The chemist Peligot attributes the changes which wine kept long in bottles undergoes to the action of the ingredients used in the preparation of the glass. It appears that an undue admixture of lime and magnesia, which are often substituted for soda and potash on account of their cheapness, acts injuriously upon the wine. In those bottles in which the wine actually improves the proportion of lime is found not to exceed 18 or 20 per cent.

At the Police Court to-day before Mr. Pollock, Police-Sergeant Duncan was charged by Chief Inspector Horspool with misconduct as a police constable on the 12th inst. The charge was that defendant, being a sergeant in the police force and in charge of the Western district, did on the above date in company with constable No. 236, both being in plain clothes, enter No. 294 Queen's Road West without the authority of a warrant, in search of certain gamblers, one of whom in trying to escape from the second floor by way of a verandah fell into the street and was killed. Mr. Horspool stated that at an inquiry which was held into the circumstances of the man's death the jury had returned a unanimous verdict that deceased met his death by the fall while attempting to escape arrest, and further that the act of the police in entering No. 294 without a warrant was an illegal proceeding which should be brought to the notice of the Government. In consequence of that verdict the Captain Superintendent of Police had instructed the above charge to be made. The case was at this point remanded until the 25th inst. at 9.30 a.m. defendant to enter into his own recognisances to the amount of \$20.

We note that Mr. Frederick Greenwood, who founded the *St. James' Gazette* in 1880, and who has since then been its editor, has severed his connection with that journal.

From the 1st January to the 1st instant Saigon exported 7,425,468 piculs of rice; as against 6,301,549 piculs in the corresponding period last year. From January to June last 351,600 piculs of rice were imported into the Philippines.

Nine boatmen were hauled up at the Police Court, to-day charged by the police with firing crackers in Victoria Harbour during those small hours of the morning when all the non-piratical part of the community are asleep. The accused were in three sections and their offences required three different investigations, but they were finally all discharged by Mr. Pollock on the ground that the scene of the disturbance was 300 feet from the Praya.

This week's number of the Macao *Independent* offers to the public a beautiful specimen of epistolary trash such as Portuguese writers of the guitar standard alone can produce and put into print. Taking exception to Colonel Garcia's very just declaration of the legal proceedings he is going to institute against a Lisbon libeller, we have in A. M. Ribeiro da Fonseca's and *Um Ministro's* long letters personal abuse and recriminations of the most virulent type, indulged in with a sang-froid worthy of a much better cause. The first named gentleman, a Major in the Ordnance department, undertakes to excuse himself from all responsibility in ordering the late Major Vaiquinhas to the Cacilhas lazarette where he died; the other scribbler pitches into a Hong Kong signature of the address lately sent to the members of the twice dissolved Macao *Senado*, in true *mala fide* style. It is a startling wonder in us how a reputed semi-official organ can admit into its columns all this vile trash, unless indeed we're to take it for granted that all Macao semi-official organs are fit and proper receptacles for such refuse.

At the Police Court this morning two charges of mendacity came before Mr. Pollock, the first being that of a man aged 53 who was brought up by an Indian constable for holding out his hand to passers-by at the door of the new Medical Hall yesterday afternoon. Defendant denied the charge, but the constable asserted that he had made no mistake: he knew the prisoner too well. Witness had been 25 years in the force, and had brought the same mendicant up three times during the last eight months. On the last occasion he had been sent away to his home in the Nam Ho district. The charge being proved Mr. Pollock sentenced the defendant to one month's imprisonment, but immediately amended his decision and re-called the complainant, who said that on two occasions the accused had gone away to his home without a Government enforced order. His Worship then ordered the defendant to be deported to his ancestral seat at Nam Ho, near Canton, and advised him not to come back to these "fragrant streams" if he valued his dignity and liberty. The other case was that of a young man of 24, whose grievance was that as his friends had kept him so long, he felt quite mean to go on cadding on their munificence for ever, and so he thought he would like to see the world and came on a fire-ship to the great white-man's metropolis. He was about tired now of looking round and wanted to go back home, business being slack. A deportation order was also made out for him.

THE "gentle and devout" citizens of Greenock are going to put the Captain of one of the British gunboats into a small bottle for keeping up a bombardment, during the late naval manoeuvres on the town one pleasant Sunday morning while the "unco guid" were in church wrestling with the psalms of David. The dour folks of Greenock are evidently so dead against any kind of noise on a Sunday that the silly proceedings of that naval warrior has drawn out of their mouths a very proper expression of disapproval, but the strange and inconsistent thing in this affair is that, the very same people who are objecting to Sunday gun-firing on the part of other people have been keeping up for the last twenty years, in Indian and Chinese harbours, such an infernal clatter with the steam whistles of their steamers in harbour as to turn the "Sabbath day" into a perfect Pandemonium ten thousand times more horrible to human ear and sense than all the noise guns are capable of making. In fact the reverberations of manufactured thunder are sweet music to the ear when compared with the diabolical din of half dozen steam whistles which, in Greenock ships of all others, distract the Sunday ear and madden the Sabbath brain of their hapless crews and passengers. To a question as to this sacrifice by the Greenock member, Mr. T. Sutherland, in "the House" lately, the "First Lord" expressed his deep regret; but, says the *Rock*, Admiral Field had the bad taste to ask: "Whether it was not the duty of the Navy to disregard days of the week, and to think only of the defence of the country?" The only excuse for the gallant "Admiral" is the fact that when he joined the service it was customary, both in the army and navy, to disregard Sunday as a day of rest, and to turn it into a day of parade and display. Apparently Admiral Field's mind had not expanded much since that time. No doubt, it is quite unjustifiable during peace manoeuvres to harass the men by keeping them at drill during the whole of the seven days of the week. Those who think only of the defence of their country, continues the champion of the Church, and pay no regard to the Lord of Hosts, who appointed one day in seven for rest, may some day find to their cost the truth of that text: "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." The above italics are our own, and we regret to find this religious leader of public opinion coming forward with such a very weak milk-and-water argument against Sunday work or Sunday bombardments.

What employers of labour want is an argument that will appeal to their common-sense rather than to a religious fear and superstition which is, and has long been, in a moribund condition.

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands issued a decree on the 1st inst. ordering all the Chinese residents in Balibac and Parang to pay a capitulation tax and an industrial contribution. An exemption is granted to those employed in agricultural pursuits.

"I COULD gaze at the moon for hours," Mr. Sampson," she said, in a voice full of sweetness and pneumonia, "I never tire of it." "Ah," he responded, "would that I were the man in it!" "Yes, so do I," she assented, softly. "And why, Miss Clara?" he asked, getting ready to get her hand. "Because, Mr. Sampson," she said, shyly veiling her eyes with their long lashes "you would be 300,000 miles away!"

The adjourned inquiry by Mr. Wodhouse, the Coroner, into the cause of death of one Wong Kun Chi, a fishmonger, who on the 12th inst. was killed by falling from house No. 294, Queen's Road West, which the police were raiding as a gambling house, came to a conclusion this morning. The verdict of the jury was, "that deceased died an accidental death caused by falling from the verandah of house No. 294, Queen's Road West, while trying to escape from the police; we are further of opinion that the act of the police in trespassing in a house for the arrest of a person for whom they had no warrant was illegal, and we desire that the matter may be brought to the notice of the Government." The police in this case were armed with a warrant for the house next door, No. 292, and in the hurry and rush of arrest had, no doubt unwittingly, passed over the border which separated the two houses. It is scarcely necessary to point out that an "accidental death", caused by an illegal act is *de facto* manslaughter. We ought to hear more of this scandalous business.

It seems, according to an American contemporary, that the United States are likely to come into a windfall in the shape of forgotten assets of the late Confederacy. When the Rebellion collapsed it had, quite a considerable collection of assets scattered over Europe in various shapes—money at Paris, Frankfort, Brussels, Amsterdam and London; vessels, partly or wholly paid for; on the Clyde and elsewhere; cotton, merchandise, machinery, guns, etc., in ship-yards, stores and work-shops in Great Britain and France. These various assets were generally appropriated and converted to their private use by the Confederate officers who had charge of them. Thus a first-class iron steamer called the *Texas* was seized by individuals and placed on the line between Edinburgh and Copenhagen, where she is still plying. The British Navy seized two vessels built by the Lairds at Liverpool and paid for by the Confederate Government; they are still in commission. Two other vessels built and paid for by the rebels are plying between Dublin and Liverpool. Other vessels also built and paid for by the rebels were scuttled or broken up by the British Treasury passed somehow into French hands, and are running out of French ports. Besides these pieces of property, quite a number of European banking-houses held sums of money to the credit of financial agents of the Confederacy. When the Rebellion collapsed these agents disappeared, the bankers kept silent about their deposits, and told them still. A hint of these things reached the ear of the Secretary of the Treasury two or three years ago, and he hunted up a man of the name of Littlepage, who had been a disbursing agent of the Confederacy during the war. Littlepage undertook to trace up the property, and he has already made a preliminary report, from which the above facts are taken. When he completed his work the United States will endeavor to recover their property.

THE CHAIN-GANG TRAGEDY.

No further deaths have occurred amongst the prisoners who were shot on Tuesday. The man whose jaw was shattered in a rather precarious condition from the shock but the wound is healing. It will be possible to supply him with an artificial jaw if he recovers. The only other prisoner who is at all in danger is the one who was shot in the back. The inquiry into the affair by the gaol authorities is still pending.

THE INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest was resumed this afternoon, before Mr. Wodehouse.

Chun Aching, the wife of the master of the junk which the prisoners seized, stated that on Tuesday afternoon she was on board, along with her husband, a girl of thirteen, her son aged six, a baby, and four coal coolies. The junk was lying off the jetty at the Kennedy Town, discharging coal, having gone there that day. A plank ran from the junk to the jetty. Suddenly there was a disturbance on shore, and she saw the prisoners fighting their bamboo carrying poles, and the guards were firing. Some united the rope which was attached to the whale. Some other prisoners climbed in out of the water, and witness and her husband tried to push them back, but were unable. They hoisted the sail, and when the junk moved, the husband and some of the coolies jumped into the water and got ashore. Those who stayed—the children, and the coolies—were made to go into the hold. She did not see Pereira on board. When the boat had got a little way the steam-launch came up, and the prisoners pelted the people on it with coal. It went past to the jetty, and afterwards returned when the junk was some distance out. The prisoners threatened witness with injury if she did not steer, and when she refused one struck her on the head. The men on shore were firing at the boat, but she did not see anyone hit although the junk was struck. She afterwards saw one of them lying dead, and several wounded. She believed that the prisoners broke their irons with a spade whilst being

inspector Stanton said: "I am stationed at Aberdeen. About 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday I was returning thither in a ferry-launch, and had got opposite the Slaughter-house, when I heard a rifle-shot ashore. I could not see the chain-gang, as the launch was well out. I said to the master of the launch he had better steer ashore, and he did so." There were junks between us and the shore, and after passing them we could see the turnkeys and prisoners rushing about. The prisoners were at the water's edge, and some men in uniform were in a small boat. There seemed to be a struggle going on, but I think it

was Foulkes' arresting the coolies who had jumped overboard. Just before I got to the wharf we passed a junk with a lot of prisoners on board, who were hoisting the sail. The junk was drifting slowly, and had gone about twenty yards. I did not hear any shots fired at the time, some of the guards being in a small boat, paddling towards the junk with pieces of board. They partly succeeded, but the current prevented them, and the prisoners threw coal and threatened them with the bamboo carrying-poles. When we got near the first time the prisoners were excitedly trying to get the sail up, and some shouted to the master of the launch to keep off. I asked if any *lukongs* were on board, and three came up, in plain clothes. We got pieces of bamboo, and in passing tried to grapple the junk with a hook, fastened to a rope. One of the crew, a Chinese ex-police officer, tried to hook on, and was struck with coal several times, as I also was. We missed, and as the launch was crowded, and the passengers were afraid, saying that the prisoners might be armed, so I ran the launch up to the jetty. The junk was some distance away; I beckoned to the men in the boat to come on board, as I thought they would be armed. I took Assistant Turnkeys Lewis and Baringer, an Indian, and a Chinese constable on board; the first two had revolvers. Two Portuguese watchmen, who were unarmed, also came with us. The junk was 400 or 500 yards away by this time, there being a strong breeze. One of the turnkeys—Baringer—gave me his revolver, saying that it would not go off. He did not know how to take the cartridges out. I took them out, and saw that they had apparently been snapped. The extractor was missing, and the pistol was useless. The other turnkey, Lewis, had to borrow some cartridges. We followed the boat, and when we got near I directed the steersman to try and knock the rudder away. We were then three-quarters of a mile from shore. The bow of the launch missed the rudder, and we ran alongside, the awning stanchions getting entangled in the sails. We tried to tear the sail down, but we had no knives, and were being struck by the coolies the prisoners were throwing. The launch was pushed clear, and I told the captain to go for them again. He did so, and damaged the stern. One of the prisoners jumped overboard, but we hooked his clothes with a boat-hook, and dragged him on board the launch, where his hands were tied. Then we made another dash for the junk, and this time knocked the rudder away. Another man jumped overboard, was rescued by us, I shouted to the remainder that it was no use—they couldn't get away, and they then held up their hands, as if they had had enough. One called out that they would surrender if they were not beaten. I promised, and we steamed alongside. I made them pass singly over our bows, which was guarded by the turnkeys. One or two had pieces of coal in their hands. Five or six came aboard the launch and then I went on board the coal junk, where one prisoner was found lying dead on the coals. The junk is a two-masted boat of about 200 piculs capacity. In the fore hatch I found a prisoner with his chin shot away; he had changed his clothing for a coalie's rig. I put him into the launch. Under some grass rain-coats in the fore-hold I found another prisoner in prison clothing; he was hurt and I sent him on board the launch along with the others. At last a woman, a child, and three of the boat coolies, came out of hiding but I did not arrest them as there were none of them coupled together. When I first went aboard I saw a convict writhing about on the coals, who shortly afterwards died. The junk was towed to Victoria wharf and the prisoners conveyed from there to the gaol, the wounded going in chairs. From the time I first saw the junk to the capture of the prisoners and their removal to the steam launch was about an hour. I heard three or four revolver shots fired from the shore when the junk was about 70 or 80 yards away, but I could see that no mischief was done on board the junk. I saw one convict bleeding from the back, but he was very active in hoisting sail and running about. One man was cut with a bullet across the abdomen; he is now in the Hospital. Four prisoners were wounded and one man was killed—the one laid on the coals.

A juryman here asked what was the length of the jetty, which was said to be about 80 feet long, and that the depth of water was not known. Witness added: "I took two men out of the water. I am not able to say how the prisoners got their coupling chains adrift. David Jones, chief-warden, recalled: "I received the prisoners in the gaol at about 5.30 p.m. Baringer and two more turnkeys brought in ten of them. Their numbers were 74, 60, 43, 14, 13, 27, 54, 8, 51, and 365. At this stage our report left; the remainder of the evidence will be continued in to-morrow's issue."

THE LATE FRED. ESSEX.

Sportsmen in the Far East of all shades of opinion will read of the death of Fred. Essex with sincere sorrow. Even his enemies, if he ever had any, will regret that a career so promising should have been ruthlessly snuffed in the bud. I knew Essex well—probably better than any of his acquaintances now in this part of the world, and am therefore competent to speak with some sort of authority regarding his qualities, his vices and his virtues. My first meeting with the genial Freddy took place on Shanghai race-course, just in front of the Grand Stand, a day or two before the Spring Meeting of 1881. I was standing at the rails chatting with my friend Bidwell when a fellow sportsman I had not seen before, a chestnut pony, stabled by a chubby youth with a white silk handkerchief round his neck, was attached to the whale. Some united the rope which was attached to the whale. Some other prisoners climbed in out of the water, and witness and her husband tried to push them back, but were unable. They hoisted the sail, and when the junk moved, the husband and some of the coolies jumped into the water and got ashore. Those who stayed—the children, and the coolies—were made to go into the hold. She did not see Pereira on board. When the boat had got a little way the steam-launch came up, and the prisoners pelted the people on it with coal. It went past to the jetty, and afterwards returned when the junk was some distance out. The prisoners threatened witness with injury if she did not steer, and when she refused one struck her on the head. The men on shore were firing at the boat, but she did not see anyone hit although the junk was struck. She afterwards saw one of them lying dead, and several wounded. She believed that the prisoners broke their irons with a spade whilst being

I fancy it was at the Shanghai Spring Meeting of 1881 that Essex first "spotted silk" in a race. He had the mount on Red Hart (his own pony if I mistake not) in the Jockey Cup, and finished third, after a grand race, to Mr. Ehlers on Triangle and Mr. Clarke on Dunn Brown. In the Race Club Cup the chestnut was again brought out but was "nowhere" to Zin (Mr. Hutchings), Jolly Friar (Mr. Nickels) and Fantasia (Mr. Hunt), and shared a similar fate in the Tentacle Cup, in which Dunn Brown (Mr. Pond), Ptarmigan (Mr. Reynell) and Fandango (Mr. Hutchings) were placed in the order named. Mr. Essex rode his pony Mat. Nickels in the Roadsiders' Plate—won by Mat. Nickels on Mr. Chater's Earl Hereford—and he had a couple of losing mounts on outsiders on the "off-day."

At the Autumn Meeting of 1881 Mr. Essex

and Red Hart, after a wretched start, again gained third place in the Jockey Cup, Mr. Brodie Clarke winning on the now famous "fun-splitter" Merry Monk, Mr. Nicholson, who has since taken a front rank amongst Northern jockeys, finishing second on Mr. Mervile's Lothair. The shapely chestnut, ridden by Mr. Hutchings, ran second to Shamrock—then a gryphon—the half-mile Northern Cup, turning the tables on Lothair, and having such flyers as First Trumpet (better known as Gang Forward), Cassowary, Black Cock, and Ptarmigan behind him, and with the same

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

the Legislative Council, and would materially foster the prosperity of this emporium of Eastern trade. Decentralisation of power being the grand requisite of the modern improved forms of society, it is by the Municipality alone that such a happy consummation can be achieved. We hope that the day is not far distant when Hongkong shall be in possession of such a popular institution.

## SPORTING.

**SHANGHAI TRAINING NOTES.**  
"Me Justice" writes in the *N. C. Daily News* of the 12th inst.:—

Herewith I send you a few remarks regarding our training. The griffins that came down recently by steamers and overland, are not at all superior to those compared with last Spring ones. In reference to their yesterday's and to-day's galloping there is none worthy of special note, with the exception of one, a blue dun, which went for three quarters of a mile, with boy up. Three of Sassoons' clinkers were in the pow also, but the dun struck my fancy immensely; his movement no doubt is exceedingly good, and covering the distance in rm. 37sec., he finished very cleverly by beating the others by half a length. I inspected him closely and found as far as appearance and shape go that he is all that could be desired for a racer, excepting that he is in very poor condition. When he has improved, he will be a very dangerous candidate for the Maiden Stakes.

Mr. Sassoons' mob of griffins are not up to the mark; a grey, rather widely built, struck me as the best; he was in the above-mentioned pow, with Achee up, and came in second time, 1min. 37sec., but his style of galloping is bad; I would rather prefer the grey ridden by Mr. Dallas, who was third, but who went much better.

Measrs. Hart, Buck's and Humphrey's string of griffins went for a mile; time, 2m. 25sec., a bay ridden by Mr. Ramsay winning by three lengths from the other three. I think this one and a cream are their best; the others are not worth mentioning.

Out of Mr. Tell's lot of griffins the kept over ones, *Pis Langward* and *Rawyl*, are by far the best; the former galloped three-quarters with a crowd of duffers, boy up, on the Grass course, covering the distance in rm. 36sec. Taking into consideration with the other stables, I shall certainly tip him to be the winner of the Maiden Stakes. *Rawyl* went for half-a-mile with boy up in 59 sec., so should he start in any of the half-mile races, he will be very hard to beat. *St. Bernard* was sent along for a mile and a half, boy up, time 1m. 19sec., ridden out; this will make him a favourite for the "St. Leger" as he only has to carry 10st. 7lbs. against other winners with penalties.

Mr. Ring's steeds as usual are in the dark; rumour has it that he possesses two very good griffins, a grey and a chestnut, but he has his trials on the Sicawei Road, and, very early, on the course. I have not taken the time of the performances of his ponies yet, but have kept my eyes on them. *Mazgran* and *Chippendales* are having trotting exercise, and seem to be quite sound.

Now for the old ponies. *Bullion*, *Hermit*, and a few kept over griffins of Sassoons', whose names are a mystery, are going rather short. *Harbinger* went for half-a-mile with a boy up, doing rm. 35sec. and a griffin chasing behind him. *Forster*, Mr. Read up, *Dolores* ridden by Mr. Dallas, *May Blossom* third, *Bullion*, Mr. Dallas (1st), *Fair Sport*, Achee (2nd), *Suspition*, Mr. Sassoos (3rd), *Salisbury* (4th) went for three-quarters of a mile, time rm. 41sec.; *Bullion* seemed to me moving rather short at the finish, the Champion winner of 1887 going very strong, at the last quarter, but he was kept back at the beginning.

*Pineiro*, Mr. Read up, first, *Squeezes* Mr. Sassoos second, *Victorius*, Mr. Dallas, third, *Sandpiper*, Achee, fourth, powered for three-quarters of a mile, time 1m. 42sec., the first named two, finishing rather strong but the last two going very gingerly.

Four kept over griffins also went for three-quarters of a mile, a grey ridden by Mr. Dallas very easily covering the distance in rm. 40sec. *Dunkeld*, Mr. Lewis up, and *Wild Dash*, with Horse up galloped a mile in 2m. 10sec., the two veterans moving in splendid style; the latter with feather weight was hard held from the start to finish. *Mont Blanc* and *St. Gotthard*, both with malous; up cantered a mile and a half, but I missed their time; the former is going in excellent style. *Orlando*, ridden by Mr. Reynell, cantered about three furlongs and was pulled up at the Monument, stiff, and walked home.

## THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK'S STOCK-JOBBERS.

The *North China Daily News* of the 15th inst. has the following regarding the grave public scandal we dealt with on the 7th:—

The remarks which we quoted on Thursday from the *Hongkong Telegraph* as to the position taken up by the leading officers of the London branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the promotion of the new joint-stock company "Dakin Brothers of China, Limited," have found a responsive echo in Shanghai, which is not unreasonable. The announcement of the formation of a joint-stock dispensary business in London, which is to carry on its trade, and make its expected profits, in China, does not as yet touch our pockets as nearly as it does those of our friends in the south; but if there is a sort of rivalry, there is also a considerable solidarity between the two towns, and the menace which is held immediately over Hongkong, may soon, and we cannot tell how soon, impend over Shanghai. At present one retail trade, which is supposed to be very lucrative, is threatened; and if the new enterprise is successful, the hungry capitalists at home, who are willing to buy 25 per cent. consols at something over 88 per cent, may soon turn their attention to other trades. They will perhaps confine themselves at first to the retail trades, and we may see a "Whiteley of China, Limited" started to compete with the general stores; but the appetite of the promoter at home is insatiable, and wholesale tea and silk and piece goods companies will follow, while some smaller firm could no doubt be found willing to be absorbed into a company for the supply of spurious cottons and woolens, with imitations of Manchester "crops," aniline dyes, worm tablets, and nail-rod iron, marked to suit the taste of the consumer without any reference to the real manufacture. There is, as we have long known and realised, a dark side to the beautiful pictures of progress and advancement which are so often held up for our admiration. It is wonderful and interesting and somewhat useful that a small steamer will take us to London now. In something under five weeks, instead of the six or seven weeks which were required thirty years ago; or that we can send a message to London by an invention which will deliver it before we send it. But in the past fortnight days twelve per cent. was the interest demanded in China on our money. China was good off, and too little known for the home shareholder to be willing to risk his money here;

and when he did do it through the medium of the branches of joint-stock banks, whose direction was in London, he got such a lesson now and then; as in 1866, that he soon retired into his shell. If one tried to persuade a steamer company, public or private, at home to send a steamer out to trade on the coast, even with the promise of the handsome returns that were often earned in those days, the answer was "No, it's too far off"; the British shareholder likes to have a look at his property sometimes and see what his steamer is really doing." There was an idea, too, that the merchant in China was wild, reckless, soft of person, used violent fluctuations, sometimes up and sometimes down, the very worst person to trust with the management of the hard-earned accumulations of the average shareholder. All these causes, but mainly the general ignorance of the real condition of things in China, combined to keep British cheap capital from coming into competition with our accumulations. Even those who had made their money in China withdrew it as a rule, when they were lucky enough to get away with any. A few far-seeing ones put it into land and houses, which the managers, they left behind them could not make ducks and drakes of; but the majority had too little confidence in the younger generation that they left in their places, and preferred to use their savings under their own eyes. They would never have thought of clubbing their money and starting a chemist's shop in Hongkong or Shanghai. Unfortunately facilities of communication and the contraction of the world's surface, which proceeds much faster commercially than it does geologically, have changed all this. In the good old days when a man went home, even if he intended to come back, he went round solely to all his friends, which was the whole community if he were at all a decent fellow, and said good-bye to them and asked if he could take anything home for them. Nowadays we miss a man for what seems a week or two, or possibly a month, and find to our surprise when we see him again, in the interval he has made a trip round the world. Even the British shareholder is beginning to wake up to the fact that, if he sends his money to China, he has not necessarily said good-bye to it for ever; he hears seductive stories of the big dividends that capital can earn out here, and is not told that by sending his money he is making those dividends impossible in the future. With the spread of knowledge about China at home, and the increased facilities for visiting it, we could hardly hope to keep our profits, such as they really are, to ourselves much longer; what makes the present blow harder is that it should be directed at us by old China hands, and by men who are actually in receipt of salaries from us.

To call for the immediate dismissal of the London manager and sub-manager of the local Bank is an excessive request; but in promoting the competition they are certainly transgressing an unwritten law in a way which shews the gravest indiscretion, to say the least. The local businesses with which Dakin Brothers of China, Limited, and the companies that we may expect to follow it, are probably all of them customers of the local Bank, and contribute to its profits, and it is perfectly natural and reasonable that they should be disgusted at this new departure. It is, of course, not the Bank as a Corporation which is promoting this new Company, or some of the shareholders would find themselves engaged, against their will, in cutting their own throats. The Directors may very well say that they have no right to interfere with the mode in which their London officers choose to invest their savings; but these officers seem to go too far when they put themselves forward as promoters of the obnoxious association. "Live and let live" is a maxim which has hitherto been very generally followed in China, and by those who have been happy enough to leave the country with accumulations; and we do not like to see the well-paid officers of local companies using their position at home to make an attack on local institutions. And we have got to hang together to resist this attack, or it will inevitably be the forerunner of many serious ones.

## NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The *Hu Pao* says:—From 8th to 19th August, it rained continuously at the same place, and the Yang-tse river overflowed its banks, flooding the country to the south of Kai-ping 8 feet deep, and knocking down the East Gate of the city. In the city of Hsu Kien the water was four feet deep. At Tien Chwang-tai, further north, the water was 12 or 13 feet deep, and the houses were all swept away for 200 yards. In the Ying river corpos of men and women, chairs and tables, great trees uprooted, with ponies and mules still tethered fast to them, came floating swiftly by. About 1,000 people were rescued by large boats sent out by the benevolent people. The maritime Sub-Prefect, Chang, went himself in one of those boats distributing *kau-lung* (cold provisions), and rice, and taking five enormous pots to cook it wholesale. Twenty two reward are offered by the "Jen-yü" Charitable Society for each drowned body recovered for decent burial.

The floods at Feng-tien, Moukden, near Newchow, this year are the worst ever known there. For more than fifty days there was not a day without rain up to 4th August, when the rain ceased. The mountain springs were also opened and poured down torrents to swell the water already accumulated on the plains, and in the neighbourhood of Moukden, where the level is the lowest, a space of 2,500 ft. of plain was turned into a lake and morass. The General in command of the district issued Tls. 3,000 for the relief of the inundated people, who came forward from all parts to claim a share, but Tls. 3,000 do not go very far among tens of thousands of people, so a military officer of the rank of *Tung-ling* (Colonel) has been sent to enquire, after which measure will be taken to distribute it. Between 11th August and 2nd September the neighbouring districts collected 244 piculs of rice and 9,000 piculs of fuel for the relief of the suffering people, and on 3rd Sept. five gentlemen delegated by them started for the Province of Shingking. They report by telegram that hardly a piece of the city walls of Liao-yang is left standing, by which we can judge of the manner in which the people's houses must have been swept away.

## FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
TAMSU, September 8th.  
Another month of very trying hot weather has passed, but no signs yet of the N.E. monsoon and cooler weather commencing. The hot weather and eating of unripe fruit have caused much sickness among the natives here and at Tai-peh. The death rate at present is from 20 to 30 a day, and coffin are already getting scarce; most of the attacked after eating a heavy meal in the evening, are taken ill a few hours later with violent purging and vomiting, and are dead before the morning sun rises. It surely must be a choleraic disease, as in spite of the great care and attention our kind doctor has bestowed on those who asked for his help, only in very few cases was he able to save life.

The German brit. *Kristian Nelson*, with a general cargo from Amoy, anchored outside the

bar on the 4th, but on account of light head winds from S.E. was only able to come into harbour on the 7th; being towed in by Mr. Tan Ah-sen's steam-launch; she will load for Tien-tsin, mostly camphor-wood planks, and will return via Chefoo.

On the 7th the *Formosa* arrived from Amoy, which she left on the 4th. On account of a strong head wind under the Chinese coast, although it was fine here, she was compelled to anchor in the Matsu Straits; in fine weather it is only about 18 hours' steam from Amoy to here. The *Formosa* arrived from Pilam on the same day, but did not bring any more wounded soldiers; lately only very little fighting has been going on, the rebels having put up a strong entrenchment behind which they lie, and although the Chinese corvette *Chin-yuen* fired several shots from her heavy guns at it, apparently not much damage was done, the distance being too great. All the wounded soldiers brought here before are doing well, thanks to the prompt and unremitting attendance of Doctor Rennie, who extracted all—not bullets, but pieces of nail-iron, crockery ware and pieces of iron flying-pans, and is in hopes of saving all their lives.

There have lately been the steamers *Alvina* and *Waverley* in Kelung loading coal for Shanghai. [Mercury.]

## COREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)  
SPOLT, 2nd September, 1888.

One of the new river steamers mentioned in my last stranded the other day half way between this and Chemulpo, thereby putting her passengers to great inconvenience. She is reported to be still on shore, but I have not heard what damage, if any, she has received.

The First National Bank of Japan opened a branch here on the 1st instant. I enclose its circular.

The King has decorated Mr. T. E. Hallifax for the excellent service he has rendered in connection with the Seoul-Pusan telegraph line.

Messrs. Yee Sun & Co., of Chemulpo, have laid the foundation stone of a new store here, which raises the number of foreign stores or shops to three.

There are rumours afloat about a flower farm to be established here, to provide distilled perfumes and scents for the use of the Palace. This, I suppose, confirms what is on the cards.

Mr. Denny's pamphlet has had the effect of dividing society here into Denyites and Anti-Denyites; with the latter are those who are perfectly indifferent to it and its contents. The author has recently stated that this is by no means his last word and that he still holds trumps.—N. C. Daily News.

## CHEFOO.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)  
Chefoo, September 11th.

To the resident of Shanghai visiting Chefoo, and exchanging the heat and malaria of the former for the cool and health-giving breezes of the latter, the question naturally arises: why do not more of the people of Shanghai visit Chefoo? The answer is twofold; 1st, Japan, with its many attractions, and 2nd, the exorbitant rates charged by the steamer companies. Forty taels for a return ticket to Chefoo! That is simply prohibitive to the large class of limited means, and preventive to many who have the means, but dislike to give so much for so little.

Forty taels is nearly \$55, and for \$55 one can buy a return ticket from Shanghai to Kobe, Japan, have some eight or nine days on board the steamer, and pass through some of the most beautiful scenery in the world. Or for a much less sum one can go to Nagasaki, and take a run up into the mountains back of there.

Who then would wish to go to Chefoo? I reply, many would still prefer to go on account of certain advantages, were it not for the high tariff. It may be said the forty taels includes servants and wines. Yes, but suppose one does not care to drink wine. The native fare from Shanghai to Chefoo is nine taels and a like amount for return, so that the foreigner who travels to Chefoo and back, without a servant, saves eighteen taels, or \$1.10, for that, for which he gets no equivalent whatever. Cannot the steamer companies see that they are rendering themselves in such grasping but shortsighted management? Shanghai is not what it used to be, and it is well if the tariff of all the coast and river steamers are remodelled, and made more in accordance with the demands of the times.

Since coming here I have seen two or three lots of Bartlett pears, as fine as any I ever saw in the United States. Two of them weighed just a pound each by actual weight. They were raised by the natives, from cuttings obtained from Dr. Nevins,—whose benevolent efforts in the fruit line are known to many,—and I understand that the cultivation of these and other pears, as well as various kinds of apples, is extending quite widely through the country, so that there is good hope of a generous supply in the not remote future. These pears and apples would bear transportation to Shanghai. The apples I have seen are far superior to any I have ever known in the Shanghai market (from America), and the pears in flavour seemed not a whit inferior to California's choice.

The American Presbyterians are gathering this week in the city of Teng-chow Fu for their sixth synodical meeting, the last having been held in Shanghai in 1883. Representatives are expected from as far south as Macao and Canton, and from as far north as Peking.—N. C. Daily News.

## TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)  
8th Sept., 1888.

From Anhwei very sad reports reach us, namely, that the late freshet of the Yellow River is rapidly spreading its waters over the already flooded plain, and what was uncovered last year is now flooded, and such being the case in the north of Anhwei, what must be the condition of the southern part of the Honan province? This proves that the level is not by the Yangtze to the sea, for part of the Yellow River waters now flow through Shantung. So much, therefore, for theory against fact.

Our Chinese friends have word from Honan that Mr. Carrey's trip to the breach has been very tedious, and it must be presumed, a not very successful one.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethge, the last representatives of the German Syndicate, left us en route for home; they were very much liked both at Peking and here, by Foreigners and Chinese alike, and all wished them *bien voyage*.

The new German Professors of the Imperial Military Academy and the Directors do not appear to be in harmony—the old story over again; and here what happened two years ago when Major Pauli and his colleagues entered the Academy; as it was then, so it will be now—until they learn to understand each other. It is strange, however, that the English and Danish Professors seem to get on with the Directors.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1888.

founded, the work of dealing with the matter will be difficult, expensive, and tedious.

It is said Commander Aubert and Dr. Duchon Joris, who were injured when Mons. Thévenet's house collapsed, are making good progress towards recovery.

Her Bethge, resident engineer of the German Syndicate, left for Europe by the *Kowshing* on Thursday, the 6th inst., on leave of absence.

The overflow of water between Ho-hi-wu and Peking has subsided to some extent, but in the flooded districts the crops may be regarded as lost. The farmers injured are very unfortunate, as they have suffered from floods more or less for four years in succession.

His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, will go to Port Arthur in the *Sin Cheng*, the little steamer belonging to the French Syndicate.—Chinese Times.

## INSURANCES.

### THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

IT strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to insure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

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Hongkong, 29th June, 1888.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

SUBSIDIARY CAPITAL £37,000.

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

## Commercial.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—152 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$68 per share, sellers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 90 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$175 per share, buyers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$342 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$76 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 35 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$20 per share, sellers.  
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—120 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, sellers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—17 per cent. dis., sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$186 per share, sellers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$72 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$79 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, —\$80 per share.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent. premium.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$75 per share, sellers.  
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.  
Punjom and Sunghee Dua Samantab Mining Co.—\$31 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—64 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—60 per cent. premium, sellers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—335 per cent. premium, sellers.  
The East Horatio Planting Co., Limited—\$42 per share, buyers.  
Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers.

### EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T.	3/11
Bank Bills, on demand	3/11
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/11
Documentary Bills, at 4 months ... sight	3/11
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.93
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.01
ON INDIA, T. T.	223
On Demand.	224
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, T. T.	721
Private, 30 days' sight	721

### OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul.	\$550
(Allowance, Taels 32 to 6).	
OLD MALWA, per picul.	\$550
(Allowance, Taels 32 to 88).	
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest	\$480 to \$501
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest ..	\$511
OLD PATNA, (without choice) per chest ..	\$483 to \$491
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest ..	\$491
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest ..	\$491
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul.	\$640
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul.	\$600
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul.	\$550 to \$575

### CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

19th September, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer at 12 M.	Wind at 12 M.	Wind at 3 P.M.	Wind at 6 P.M.	Wind at 9 P.M.	Wind at 12 M.	Wind at 3 P.M.	Wind at 6 P.M.	Wind at 9 P.M.	Rain last hour.
Widjicoodoo	10.01	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0
Takio	10.01	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0
Nagasaki	10.01	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0
Shanghai	10.01	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0
Amoy	10.01	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0
Hongkong	10.01	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0
Haliphong	10.01	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0
Melaka	10.01	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0
Manila	10.01	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	0

The barometer has risen along the coast and has fallen in Amoy. Fine, hot and dry weather prevails.  
Barometers reared to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. —Humidity is percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. —Direction of the wind to two points. —Force of the wind according to Beaufort's scale. —Clouds, 1. Few, 2. Few, 3. Few, 4. Few, 5. Few, 6. Few, 7. Few, 8. Few, 9. Few, 10. Few, 11. Few, 12. Few, 13. Few, 14. Few, 15. Few, 16. Few, 17. Few, 18. Few, 19. Few, 20. Few, 21. Few, 22. Few, 23. Few, 24. Few, 25. Few, 26. Few, 27. Few, 28. Few, 29. Few, 30. Few, 31. Few, 32. Few, 33. Few, 34. Few, 35. Few, 36. Few, 37. Few, 38. Few, 39. Few, 40. Few, 41. Few, 42. Few, 43. Few, 44. Few, 45. Few, 46. Few, 47. Few, 48. Few, 49. Few, 50. Few, 51. Few, 52. Few, 53. Few, 54. Few, 55. Few, 56. Few, 57. Few, 58. Few, 59. Few, 60. Few, 61. Few, 62. Few, 63. Few, 64. Few, 65. Few, 66. Few, 67. Few, 68. Few, 69. Few, 70. Few, 71. Few, 72. Few, 73. Few, 74. Few, 75. Few, 76. Few, 77. Few, 78. Few, 79. Few, 80. Few, 81. Few, 82. Few, 83. Few, 84. Few, 85. Few, 86. Few, 87. Few, 88. Few, 89. Few, 90. Few, 91. Few, 92. Few, 93. Few, 94. Few, 95. Few, 96. Few, 97. Few, 98. Few, 99. Few, 100. Few, 101. Few, 102. Few, 103. Few, 104. Few, 105. Few, 106. Few, 107. Few, 108. Few, 109. Few, 110. Few, 111. Few, 112. Few, 113. Few, 114. Few, 115. Few, 116. Few, 117. Few, 118. Few, 119. Few, 120. Few, 121. Few, 122. Few, 123. Few, 124. Few, 125. Few, 126. Few, 127. Few, 128. Few, 129. Few, 130. Few, 131. Few, 132. Few, 133. Few, 134. Few, 135. Few, 136. Few, 137. Few, 138. Few, 139. Few, 140. Few, 141. Few, 142. Few, 143. Few, 144. Few, 145. Few, 146. Few, 147. Few, 148. Few, 149. Few, 150. Few, 151. Few, 152. Few, 153. Few, 154. Few, 155. Few, 156. Few, 157. Few, 158. Few, 159. Few, 160. Few, 161. Few, 162. Few, 163. Few, 164. Few, 165. Few, 166. Few, 167. Few, 168. Few, 169. Few, 170. Few, 171. Few, 172. Few, 173. Few, 174. Few, 175. Few, 176. Few, 177. Few, 178. Few, 179. Few, 180. Few, 181. Few, 182. Few, 183. Few, 184. Few, 185. Few, 186. Few, 187. Few, 188. Few, 189. Few, 190. Few, 191. Few, 192. Few, 193. Few, 194. Few, 195. Few, 196. Few, 197. Few, 198. Few, 199. Few, 200. Few, 201. Few, 202. Few, 203. Few, 204. Few, 205. Few, 206. Few, 207. Few, 208. Few, 209. Few, 210. Few, 211. Few, 212. Few, 213. Few, 214. Few, 215. Few, 216. Few, 217. Few, 218. Few, 219. Few, 220. Few, 221. Few, 222. Few, 223. Few, 224. Few, 225. Few, 226. Few, 227. Few, 228. Few, 229. Few, 230. Few, 231. Few, 232. Few, 233. Few, 234. Few, 235. Few, 236. Few, 237. Few, 238. Few, 239. Few, 240. Few, 241. Few, 242. Few, 243. Few, 244. Few, 245. Few, 246. Few, 247. Few, 248. Few, 249. Few, 250. Few, 251. Few, 252. Few, 253. Few, 254. Few, 255. Few, 256. Few, 257. Few, 258. Few, 259. Few, 260. Few, 261. Few, 262. Few, 263. Few, 264. Few, 265. Few, 266. Few, 267. Few, 268. Few, 269. Few, 270. Few, 271. Few, 272. Few, 273. Few, 274. Few, 275. Few, 276. Few, 277. Few, 278. Few, 279. Few, 280. Few, 281. Few, 282. Few, 283. Few, 284. Few, 285. Few, 286. Few, 287. Few, 288. Few, 289. Few, 290. Few, 291. Few, 292. Few, 293. Few, 294. Few, 295. Few, 296. Few, 297. Few, 298. Few, 299. Few, 300. Few, 301. Few, 302. Few, 303. Few, 304. Few, 305. Few, 306. Few, 307. Few, 308. Few, 309. Few, 310. Few, 311. Few, 312. Few, 313. Few, 314. Few, 315. Few, 316. Few, 317. Few, 318. Few, 319. Few, 320. Few, 321. Few, 322. Few, 323. Few, 324. Few, 325. Few, 326. Few, 327. Few, 328. Few, 329. Few, 330. Few, 331. Few, 332. Few, 333. Few, 334. Few, 335. Few, 336. Few, 337. Few, 338. Few, 339. Few, 340. Few, 341. Few, 342. Few, 343. Few, 344. Few, 345. Few, 346. Few, 347. Few, 348. Few, 349. Few, 350. Few, 351. Few, 352. Few, 353. Few, 354. Few, 355. Few, 356. Few, 357. Few, 358. Few, 359. Few, 360. Few, 361. Few, 362. Few, 363. Few, 364. Few, 365. Few, 366. Few, 367. Few, 368. Few, 369. Few, 370. Few, 371. Few, 372. Few, 373. Few, 374. Few, 375. Few, 376. Few, 377. Few, 378. Few, 379. Few, 380. Few, 381. Few, 382. Few, 383. Few, 384. Few, 385. Few, 386. Few, 387. Few, 388. Few, 389. Few, 390. Few, 391. Few, 392. Few, 393. Few, 394. Few, 395. Few, 396. Few, 397. Few, 398. Few, 399. Few, 400. Few, 401. Few, 402. Few, 403. Few, 404. Few, 405. Few, 406. Few, 407. Few, 408. Few, 409. Few, 410. Few, 411. Few, 412. Few, 413. Few, 414. Few, 415. Few, 416. Few, 417. Few, 418. Few, 419. Few, 420. Few, 421. Few, 422. Few, 423. Few, 424. Few, 425. Few, 426. Few, 427. Few, 428. Few, 429. Few, 430. Few, 431. Few, 432. Few, 433. Few, 434. Few, 435. Few, 436. Few, 437. Few, 438. Few, 439. Few, 440. Few, 441. Few, 442. Few, 443. Few, 444. Few, 445. Few, 446. Few, 447. Few, 448. Few, 449. Few, 450. Few, 451. Few, 452. Few, 453. Few, 454. Few, 455. Few, 456. Few, 457. Few, 458. Few, 459. Few, 460. Few, 461. Few, 462. Few, 463. Few, 464. Few, 465. Few, 466. Few, 467. Few, 468. Few, 469. Few, 470. Few, 471. Few, 472. Few, 473. Few, 474. Few, 475. Few, 476. Few, 477. Few, 478. Few, 479. Few, 480. Few, 481. Few, 482. Few, 483. Few, 484. Few, 485. Few, 486. Few, 487. Few, 488. Few, 489. Few, 490. Few, 491. Few, 492. Few, 493. Few, 494. Few, 495. Few, 496. Few, 497. Few, 498. Few, 499. Few, 500. Few, 501. Few, 502. Few, 503. Few, 504. Few, 505. Few, 506. Few, 507. Few, 508. Few, 509. Few, 510. Few, 511. Few, 512. Few, 513. Few, 514. Few, 515. Few, 516. Few, 517. Few, 518. Few, 519. Few, 520. Few, 521. Few, 522. Few, 523. Few, 524. Few, 525. Few, 526. Few, 527. Few, 528. Few, 529. Few, 530. Few, 531. Few, 532. Few, 533. Few, 534. Few, 535. Few, 536. Few, 537. Few, 538. Few, 539. Few, 540. Few, 541. Few, 542. Few, 543. Few, 544. Few, 545. Few, 546. Few, 547. Few, 548. Few, 549. Few, 550. Few, 551. Few, 552. Few, 553. Few, 554. Few, 555. Few, 556. Few, 557. Few, 558. Few, 559. Few, 560. Few, 561. Few, 562. Few, 563. Few, 564. Few, 565. Few, 566. Few, 567. Few, 568. Few, 569. Few, 570. Few, 571. Few, 572. Few, 573. Few, 574. Few, 575. Few, 576. Few, 577. Few, 578. Few, 579. Few, 580. Few, 581. Few, 582. Few, 583. Few, 584. Few, 585. Few, 586. Few, 587. Few, 588. Few, 589. Few, 590. Few, 591. Few, 592. Few, 593. Few, 594. Few, 595. Few, 596. Few, 597. Few, 598. Few, 599. Few, 600. Few, 601. Few, 602. Few, 603. Few, 604. Few, 605. Few, 606. Few, 607. Few, 608. Few, 609. Few, 610. Few, 611. Few, 612. Few, 613. Few, 614. Few, 615. Few, 616. Few, 617. Few, 618. Few, 619. Few, 620. Few, 621. Few, 622. Few, 623. Few, 624. Few, 625. Few, 626. Few, 627. Few, 628. Few, 629. Few, 630. Few,